

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1 – 59. (Cancelled)

60. (Original) A method for separating human antibodies from ungulate antibodies via protein A affinity chromatography from a mixture containing human antibodies and ungulate antibodies.

61. (Original) The method according to claim 60, wherein the ungulate is selected from the group consisting of a bovine, a goat, and a sheep.

62. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 60 ~~or 61~~, wherein separation is carried out via pH gradient elution.

63. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 60 ~~or 61~~, wherein separation is carried out via pH stepwise elution.

64. (Original) A method for isolating human antibodies from a mixture containing human antibodies and ungulate antibodies comprising at least the following steps of:

(1) applying a mixture containing human antibodies and ungulate antibodies to a protein A column equilibrated with a buffer containing disodium phosphate, sodium acetate, glycine, and sodium chloride to bring the mixture into contact with the protein A column;

(2) washing the protein A column with the buffer of step (1) following step (1); and

(3) eluting the human antibodies from the protein A column by lowering the pH of the buffer of step (1) following step (2).

65. (Original) The method according to claim 64, wherein the ungulate is selected from the group consisting of a bovine, a goat, and a sheep.

66. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 61 ~~or 65~~, which further comprises one or more of the steps of: virus inactivation by allowing the antibody-containing solution to stand under acidic

conditions; virus removal from the antibody-containing solution with the use of a virus removal filter; and aseptic filtration of the antibody-containing solution.

67. (Original) The method according to claim 66, wherein the step of virus inactivation is carried out following step (3) of claim 64 by adjusting the pH of the eluate obtained in step (3) to 4 or lower and allowing the eluate to stand for 30 minutes or longer.

68. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim ~~66~~ or 67, wherein the step of virus removal via filtration with the use of a virus removal filter and/or the step of aseptic filtration are carried out so as to comprise the final step of the method for isolating human antibodies from a mixture containing human antibodies and ungulate antibodies.

69. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 68 ~~any one of claims 64 to 68~~, wherein the pH level is lowered in a gradient manner.

70. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 68 ~~any one of claims 64 to 68~~, wherein the pH level is lowered stepwise.

71. (Original) A method for isolating human antibodies from a mixture containing human antibodies and ungulate antibodies comprising at least the following steps of:

(1) applying a mixture containing human antibodies and ungulate antibodies to a protein A column equilibrated with a buffer containing 0.05 M to 0.15 M disodium phosphate, 0.05 M to 0.15 M sodium acetate, 0.05 M to 0.15 M glycine, and 0.05 M to 0.20 M sodium chloride to bring the mixture into contact with the protein A column;

(2) washing the protein A column with the buffer of step (1) following step (1); and

(3) eluting the human antibodies from the protein A column by lowering the pH of the buffer of step (1) following step (2).

72. (Original) The method according to claim 71, wherein the ungulate is selected from the group consisting of a bovine, a goat, and a sheep.

73. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 71 ~~or 72~~, which further comprises one or more of the steps of: virus inactivation by allowing the antibody-containing solution to stand under acidic conditions; virus removal from the antibody-containing solution with the use of a virus removal filter; and aseptic filtration of the antibody-containing solution.

74. (Original) The method according to claim 73, wherein the step of virus inactivation is carried out following step (3) of claim 71 by adjusting the pH of the eluate obtained in step (3) to 4 or lower and allowing the eluate to stand for 30 minutes or longer.

75. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 73 ~~or 74~~, wherein the step of virus removal via filtration with the use of a virus removal filter and/or the step of aseptic filtration are carried out so as to comprise the final step of the method for isolating human antibodies from a mixture containing human antibodies and ungulate antibodies.

76. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 75 ~~any one of claims 71 to 75~~, wherein the pH level is lowered in a gradient manner.

77. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 75 ~~any one of claims 71 to 75~~, wherein the pH level is lowered stepwise.

78. (Original) A method for isolating human antibodies from a mixture containing human antibodies and ungulate antibodies comprising at least the following steps of.

- (1) applying a mixture containing human antibodies and ungulate antibodies to a protein A column equilibrated with a buffer containing 0.10 M disodium phosphate, 0.10 sodium acetate, 0.10 M glycine, and 0.15 M sodium chloride to bring the mixture into contact with the protein A column;
- (2) washing the protein A column with the buffer of step (1) following step (1); and
- (3) eluting the human antibodies from the protein A column by lowering the pH of the buffer of step (1) following step (2).

79. (Original) The method according to claim 78, wherein the ungulate is selected from the group consisting of a bovine, a goat, and a sheep.

80. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 78 ~~or 79~~, which further comprises one or more of the steps of virus inactivation by allowing the antibody-containing solution to stand under acidic conditions; virus removal from the antibody-containing solution with the use of a virus removal filter; and aseptic filtration of the antibody-containing solution.

81. (Original) The method according to claim 80, wherein the step of virus inactivation is carried out following step (3) of claim 78 by adjusting the pH of the eluate obtained in step (3) to 4 or lower and allowing the eluate to stand for 30 minutes or longer.

82. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim ~~80 or~~ 81, wherein the step of virus removal via filtration with the use of a virus removal filter and/or the step of aseptic filtration are carried out so as to comprise the final step of the method for isolating human antibodies from a mixture containing human antibodies and ungulate antibodies.

83. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 82 ~~any one of claims 78 to 82~~, wherein the pH level is lowered in a gradient manner.

84. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 82 ~~any one of claims 78 to 82~~, wherein the pH level is lowered stepwise.

85. (Original) A method for isolating human antibodies from a mixture containing human antibodies and ungulate antibodies comprising at least the following steps of:

- (1) applying a mixture containing human antibodies and ungulate antibodies to a protein A column equilibrated with a buffer of pH 7.5 to 8.5 to bring the mixture into contact with the protein A column;
- (2) washing the protein A column with a buffer of pH 7.5 to 8.5; and
- (3) eluting the human antibodies from the protein A column by lowering the pH.

86. (Original) The method according to claim 85, wherein the ungulate is selected from the group consisting of a bovine, a goat, and a sheep.

87. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 85 ~~or 86~~, which further comprises one or more of the steps of: virus inactivation by allowing the antibody-containing solution to stand under acidic

conditions; virus removal from the antibody-containing solution with the use of a virus removal filter; and aseptic filtration of the antibody-containing solution.

88. (Original) The method according to claim 87, wherein the step of virus inactivation is carried out following step (3) of claim 85 by adjusting the pH of the eluate obtained in step (3) to 4 or lower and allowing the eluate to stand for 30 minutes or longer.

89. (Currently Amended) The method according to ~~claim 87 or~~ 88, wherein the step of virus removal via filtration with the use of a virus removal filter and/or the step of aseptic filtration are carried out so as to comprise the final step of the method for isolating human antibodies from a mixture containing human antibodies and ungulate antibodies.

90. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 89 ~~any one of claims 85 to 89~~, wherein the pH level is lowered in a gradient manner.

91. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 89 ~~any one of claims 85 to 89~~, wherein the pH level is lowered stepwise.

92. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 91 ~~any one of claims 85 to 91~~, wherein the buffer of pH 7.5 to 8.5 used in step (2) of claim 85 is identical to the buffer used in step (1).

93. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 92 ~~any one of claims 85 to 92~~, wherein a salt concentration of the buffer of pH 7.5 to 8.5 used in step (1) of claim 85 is 0.05 M to 0.20 M.

94. (Original) The method according to claim 93, wherein the salt is sodium chloride.

95. (Original) The method according to any one of claims 60 to 94, wherein the human antibodies are human polyclonal antibodies.

96. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 95 ~~any one of claims 60 to 95~~, wherein the ungulate antibodies are selected from the group consisting of bovine polyclonal antibodies, goat polyclonal antibodies, and sheep polyclonal antibodies.

97. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 96 ~~any one of claims 60 to 96~~, wherein the human antibodies are IgG antibodies.

98. (Original) The method according to claim 97, wherein the human antibodies are IgG1 antibodies, IgG2 antibodies, or IgG4 antibodies.